3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

161 According to the census of September 17, 1923, Lithuania had 2,170,616 inhabitants. This number, it was estimated, had increased to 2,575,363 by 1939. However, about 153,793 were lost by the forced cession to Germany of Klaipeda (Memel) Territory in March, 1939, and about 457,500 were regained through the return of a portion of the Vilnius region in October, 1939. Thus, Lithuania at the end of 1939 had about 2,879,070 inhabitants.[18] But since then still further changes occurred. After the occupation in June, 1940, [697] Soviet Russia started the Sovietization of Lithuania. Those [167] suspected as "enemies of the people" were arrested and deported to the interior of Russia, mostly to Siberia. Conservative estimates put the number of persons so deported at 70,000. In addition, by an agreement concluded between Russian and German governments, about 60,000 persons were "repatriated" by Germany as persons of German extraction. When Germany started the attack on Soviet Russia on June 22, a part of Jewish population fled with the Red Army. Therefore, it is estimated that Lithuania as a consequence of Soviet Russian and German occupation lost about 150,000 inhabitants.

162 About 76.7 percent of the inhabitants live on farms and villages, while the remaining 23.3 percent live in the towns. The towns are not numerous and in most cases are small. The larger and more important are Vilnius, the capital, with 210,000 inhabitants; Kaunas, with about 130,000 inhabitants; Klaipeda, the Baltic port, with 58,000 inhabitants; Siauliai, an important center of communications and the center of the leather industry, with about 30,000 inhabitants; and Panevezys, an old commercial and administrative center, ooo with 25,000 inhabitants. The average density of the popula-

[18] Centralinis Statistikos Biuras, *Statistikos Biuletenis* (Bulletin of Statistics), Nr. 10., Kaunas, Oct. 1939, p. 1. (Hereafter referred to as S. Biul. 10.)